

Nabalus nanus, DC. My other finds so far determined were *Juncus trifidus*, L., *Scirpus cæspitosus*, L., and *Lycopodium Selago*, L. I looked longingly down upon the little "Lake of the Clouds," be-studded with yellow pond lilies, but there was not time to explore it. I have no doubt that an hour would have revealed many other precious things. As it was, I collected between bites of my luncheon and in a high wind. And here let me put in a plea for the much berated *vasculum*. I brought back my specimens fresh and un-rumpled which were afterwards carefully pressed by my wife. She agrees with me in the conviction that with a portfolio we would have spoiled half of them. A frisky mountain breeze hardly allows of the manipulation of papers. With a box, too, one can collect more rapidly.

I was much interested in the intrusion of low valley plants into high regions. *Veratrum viride*, Ait., grew at an altitude of over 3,000 feet above the sea with unusual vigor, though it appeared to be sterile. On the very summit of the mountain, mingled with the alpine vegetation, grew *Spiræa salicifolia*, L., and *Thalictrum Cornuti*, L. What was not so strange, *Ledum latifolium*, Ait., approached nearly to the summit.

I shall not soon forget my day of alpine botanizing, with all New England mapped out at my feet.—W. W. BAILEY, *Brown University*.

Immigrants.—It is important to note the arrival of recent immigrants which are either indigenous to this country, or are naturalized from abroad. It is an important auxiliary to the study of plant distribution. The following, not mentioned in our manuals, are naturalized in Michigan:

Dianthus furcatus, Balb., abundantly naturalized on the extensive grounds of the Agricultural College, Lansing; also at South Haven. This is a pretty perennial with red flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. It forms dense mats on lawns and old pastures, its furcate stems ascending about a foot high. Petals crenate, dotted with white; calyx bracts awl pointed, $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the calyx tube. A native of Northern Italy. *D. Armeria*, L., occurs at Lansing, and E. F. Smith reports it from Clinton county.

A form of *Cerastium arvense*, is thoroughly established on the College grounds. It is evidently var. *Andrewsii*, Syme., described by Hooker as having "leaves rigid, glabrescent, midrib strong below, flowers subsolitary." It forms dense mats which, when closely mowed, are hardly distinguishable from the sod. Flowers often $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, pretty.

Tragopogon pratensis, L., the English Goat's Beard, occurs at South Haven and Irving, Barry Co. Mr. F. H. Tuthill reports it from Kalamazoo, and C. F. Wheeler from Hubbarston, Ionia Co.

It is distinguished from Salsify, *T. porrifolius*, chiefly by its yellow flowers. The root is edible.

Crepis virens, L., occurs on the College grounds, Lansing, where it has flourished for at least three years. It is a very ordinary looking composite of the suborder Ligulifloræ, specifically characterized as follows: "Glabrous below, lower leaves toothed runcinate or lyrate, upper linear sagittate, inner bracts glabrous within, as long as the pappus, in one row. Waste and cultivated ground, cottage roofs, etc. Fls. yellow. June-Sept. Annual, very variable. Stems 1-3 ft, furrowed, much branched; inflorescens usually glandular hairy. Heads $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., campanulate; outer bracts subulate, inner linear. Fruit red-brown, ribs 10 or more, smooth."—Hooker, *Stud. Fl.*

Veronica Chamædrys, L., the Germander Speedwell of England, is common on the College grounds along with *V. officinalis* and *Thymus Serpyllum*, all of which are thoroughly established. Hooker describes it as "hairy, stem pubescent on opposite sides, leaves sessile, ovate-cordate, deeply serrate, pedicels slender, axillary, raceme long, lax; capsule obovate, shorter than the calyx; fls. blue."

Polygonum Hartwrightii, Gray, is reported from Kalamazoo. For note and description see GAZETTE for February, 1876.

Amarantus blitoides, Watson, occurs on the beach of Lake Michigan at South Haven. This peculiar amaranth has very much the appearance of purslane at a little distance. It was first detected as a distinct species by Dr. Bessey who sent specimens from Iowa to Prof. Watson. It was at first thought to be a variety of *A. albus* and was later mistaken for *A. blitum* of Europe. Mr. H. N. Patterson, of Oquawka, Ill., kindly furnishes the following description and notes:

Amarantus (Pyxidium) *blitoides*, S. Watson. (Proc. Am. Acad. XII, 273, 1876.) Prostrate or decumbent, the slender stems becoming a foot or two long, glabrous or nearly so; leaves broadly spatulate to narrowly oblanceolate, attenuate to a slender petiole, an inch long or usually less; flowers in small contracted axillary spikelets; bracts nearly equal, ovate-oblong, shortly acuminate, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, little exceeding the oblong, obtuse and mucronulate or acute sepals; utricle not rugose, slightly longer than the sepals; seed nearly a line broad. Frequent in the valleys and plains of the interior from Mexico to Northern Nevada and Iowa, and becoming introduced in some of the Northern States eastward. Mr. Patterson adds: "It grows all through Northern Illinois, especially along railroads. I think it is not truly indigenous in this state, but has come in lately."—L. H. BAILEY, JR., *Lansing, Mich.*